

INTERNAL USE ONLY

28 March 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: S. 3351, To Establish a Council on International Economic Policy

1. Attached are the floor statements by Senator Bill Brock (R., Tenn.) when he introduced S. 3351 on 14 March 1972 and S. 2394, the "International Economic Policy Act of 1971," on 2 August 1971. Per Senator Brock, the new bill reflects improvements in the old bill which were suggested by various governmental and business parties.
2. Both bills have been referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, of which Brock is a member. The old bill was cosponsored by Senators Richard Schweiker (R., Pa.), Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), and Ted Stevens (R., Alaska), none of whom are on the Committee. The old bill had no companion or identical bill, and the new bill seems to be a lone entry also.
3. Brock apparently intends to have his measure reviewed in connection with the Committee's current consideration of the Export Administration Act which is due to expire this May. As of this date, the Office of Management and Budget appears to be unaware of the new bill, but comments had been generated on the old bill with the Council of Economic Advisors reporting adversely. CEA's report has not been cleared for transmittal to the Congress pending OMB's review of the comments of other executive agencies which have been requested but are not in yet.
4. S. 3351 creates by statute a Council on International Economic Policy already established in the Executive Office by Presidential action.
 - (a) With respect to the Council, its statutory membership is composed primarily of policymakers at the department head level, but the President may designate additional members.

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(b) With respect to the Council's specified duties:

(1) One of particular interest to the Agency is to:

"...collect, analyze, and evaluate authoritative information, current and prospective, concerning international economic matters...." (Sec. 104(3)).

(2) The duties include recommendations for "domestic" as well as foreign programs.

(c) With respect to the "International Economic Report" to the Congress, Agency input would appear to relate to:

(1) "...information and statistics describing characteristics of international economic activity and identifying significant current and foreseeable trends and developments...." (Sec. 105(a)(1)), and


(2) "...review...foreign economic conditions...." (Sec. 105(a)(2)).

5. We will continue to see if we can get a reading on the prospects for S. 3351.

Assistant Legislative Counsel

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	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Office of Legislative Counsel Washington, D. C. 20505 <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>
	28 March 1972
TO: Dr. Edward Proctor <i>SEP</i> <i>PW</i> 7E44 <i>File</i> <i>CEP</i>	
<p>21 Attached is a comment by <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 15px;"></div> on S. 3351, about which you inquired this morning, together with relevant excerpts from the <u>Congressional Record</u>. We will let you know as soon as we can get a good reading on its prospects. Please call me if there are any other angles you are particularly interested in, or if you get any readings from your contacts in Commerce, State, etc.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div><p>John M. Maury Legislative Counsel</p></div>	

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FORM 6-68 1533 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

(40)

March 14, 1972

The Big South Fork lies in southeastern Kentucky and northeastern Tennessee in the rugged terrain of central Appalachia. Its gorge, and tributaries constitute an outstanding recreation resource. The river area is truly wild and scenic in character. It flows through a narrow, almost uninhabited valley lined by stately multicolored sandstone cliffs, shrouded with forests. Surprisingly here in the eastern half of the United States, the setting retains an unusual feeling of naturalness and, in some places, the quality of wilderness. There are numerous interesting geologic formations throughout the area, including small caves, natural bridges and arches, waterfalls, scenic side canyons, and palisades. Complementing these features are a wide variety of flora and fauna, and a diverse range of calm and turbulent waters. A significant characteristic of the area's appeal is associated with its ever-changing mood.

Visitors already come from far and near to enjoy the majestic beauty of this region. National canoe races have been held on the Big South Fork. Millions of our citizens now and in the future should be privileged to enjoy these natural river gorges and to share these outstanding beauties of nature.

In 1968, as a result of controversy which had arisen over the desirability of constructing a hydroelectric dam on this river, Senator COOPER of Kentucky sponsored a provision in the Flood Control Act to require a study of alternative recreation and development concepts for the Big South Fork. An interdepartmental study was prepared and submitted to the President and to Congress. This report was printed by the Public Works Committee of the Senate. The interagency report contained six possible alternatives, including among them a national recreation area. Of all the concepts included in the report, this one offered the most flexibility to deal with the unique recreational, scenic, and historic values of the gorge area and promised the most valuable contribution to the local economy.

Mr. President, the bill we are presenting to you would assure the preservation of the scenic river gorges and the wilderness character of portions of the upland region of the Big South Fork, as well as permit appropriate development of the area. Recreation developments in the national recreation area would be in keeping with the concept of preserving the natural values which make the Big South Fork a resource unparalleled in the Eastern United States.

At this stage in the planning, the proposal defines the national river and recreation area concept. Definitive boundaries have not yet been delineated but our proposal would include more than 105 miles of the Big South Fork and its tributaries. The total acreage within the boundary would be restricted to a maximum of 125,000 acres. Within 1 year from enactment of this proposal, the Corps of Engineers would establish detailed boundaries for the area and prepare a management and development plan showing how this beautiful area can best be protected for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

In order to minimize siltation and acid mine drainage, and to enhance the environment and conserve and develop natural resources, this proposal includes a comprehensive plan for the New River watershed, an important tributary of the Big South Fork. The plan would be prepared by the corps in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, other concerned Federal agencies, and the State of Tennessee and its political subdivisions.

Mr. President, we urge early consideration of this bill to preserve, yet make available to the people of this Nation, the impressive gorges and selected upland areas of the Big South Fork. The area, when made more available to the public, will not only be a model for conservation of the region but will do much to aid in the economic development of the area through the stimulation of tourism.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. President, today, I join with Senators BAKER, COOPER, and Cook in sponsoring legislation to preserve the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River as a National Recreation Area.

This proposal represents the combined efforts of many groups and individuals in Kentucky, Tennessee and throughout the Nation who seek to provide protection for our dwindling wild heritage.

I am particularly pleased with the proposals which have been advocated for this scenic area. Ever since 1962, the Army Corps of Engineers sought to gain congressional authorization to build a \$200 million, 483-foot high hydroelectric dam on the Big South Fork at Devils Jump pass in Kentucky. The resulting impoundment would have created an enormous lake quieting the rapids, covering the huge boulders and magnificent precipices for 29 miles upstream.

This project was approved five times in the Senate and defeated five times in the House Public Works Committee. For years a battle of economic powers successfully held off full congressional approval of the dam and reservoir.

In 1968, through the efforts of the distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky who has always championed this area, the Army Corps, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture undertook a joint study report of the alternative uses for the river. Without recommending any of the six proposals, these agencies did an excellent job of laying before the public the wide range of uses to which the area could be put. I feel such studies should be included in reports on any major public works project.

The six alternatives listed as feasible and appropriate were the establishment of a national park, national recreation area, a national scenic river, and a national forest, constructions of the Devils Jump structure, and leaving the area untouched.

The legislation, being introduced today, would establish a modified version of the interagency study's recommendation for a national recreation area. This designation was chosen for the wide departure from the original act in establishing specific criteria for the proposed Federal reserve.

Such flexibility was either not possible or feasible under the other prospective designations.

The bill also names the Army Corps of Engineers to develop and administer this recreation area. I am satisfied with this and feel the corps will have a unique opportunity to make the Big South Fork of the Cumberland a model park for the enjoyment of all Americans.

The United States is now the most completed dammed country on earth. Only a few rivers, such as the Big South Fork, have been able to withstand the intrusions of man and his desire to force his inventiveness on nature's handiwork. I am pleased that the once-certain reservoir at Devils Jump Pass has now been transformed to a national recreation area. I believe it a wise decision and close with a quote from the noted conservationist, Michael Frome.

Harnessing natural features and "improving" rivers represents man's splendid ingenuity, beyond a doubt. The greater ingenuity is to show that man can survive while leaving some few features of the earth to their own devices. This is the true test of our mechanical, intellectual, and moral skills.

By Mr. BROCK:

S. 3351. A bill to establish a council on International Economic Policy, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY ACT OF 1971

Mr. BROCK. Mr. President, there is no vital area that has been so greatly neglected by Congress as foreign economic policy.

From the end of World War II until very recently, American predominance in the world markets was so overwhelming that no need was felt for a coordinated foreign economic policy position. Instead, American decisionmaking authority in the foreign economic area was scattered among some 60 agencies and departments of Government. The chief concern of the State Department, in the tradition of the Marshall plan and foreign aid, was to encourage concessions to our trading partners in the interest of promoting friendly relations and a flourishing world economy dominated by the United States.

In the past decades, we have experienced numerous foreign economic crises. Since the early 1950's the current international monetary problems have pointed to the need for reform of the system. But it was not until the middle of 1971 that the rapid and drastic deterioration of the American balance of payments, trade and reserve assets galvanized the administration into action. The President suspended the convertibility of the dollar into gold, placed a 10-percent surcharge on imports, and initiated talks with our major trading partners, aimed at the realignment of exchange rates and the lowering of interest barriers to American imports. It was Treasury Secretary John Connally who negotiated these matters.

Although I feel that Secretary Connally and the administration did a heroic job in handling the trade and international monetary revaluation, this crisis illustrates the need for a more efficient

governmental machinery for handling and coordinating our foreign economic affairs.

A first step in this direction was taken in January of 1971 when the President created the Council on International Economic Policy within the Executive Office of the President. The purpose of the Council is to provide a clear, top-level focus on international economic issues, to achieve consistency between international and domestic policy, and to maintain close coordination of international economic policy with basic foreign policy objectives.

By creating this Council, the President recognized that the formulation and administration of foreign economic policy is plainly a complex task. It invariably affects other aspects of our foreign relations. National security is often involved, and domestic economic policy always is. As a consequence virtually every Government department participates in developing and administering some facet of our foreign economic policy. All of these strands eventually converge at the Executive Office of the President, posing a formidable problem of coordination and leadership. Until the creation of the Council on International Economic Policy, there was no mechanism that could assume this vital responsibility.

Last August, I called to the attention of the body the need to establish and improve international economic policy structure in the Federal Government and introduced on behalf of myself and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCHWEIKER), and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), S. 2394, the International Economic Policy Act of 1971. Our legislation recognized the importance of the Council on International Economic Policy by placing it on a statutory basis.

I feel that it is essential that the work of the Council be continued and am today introducing a modified version of that earlier legislation, for review in connection with the present consideration of the Banking Committee of the Export Administration Act. The new bill reflects improvements suggested by various governmental and business parties.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 3351

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "International Economic Policy Act of 1971".

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this Act to provide for closer Federal interagency coordination in the development of a more rational and orderly international economic policy for the United States.

TITLE I—COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 101. The Congress finds that there are many activities undertaken by various de-

partments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government which, in the aggregate, constitute the domestic and international economic policy of the United States. The Congress further finds that the objectives of the United States with respect to a sound and purposeful international economic policy can be better accomplished through the closer coordination of (A) domestic and foreign economic activity, and (B) in particular, that economic behavior which, taken together, constitutes United States international economic policy. It is therefore the purpose of this title to establish a Council on International Economic Policy which will provide for (A) a clear top level focus for the full range of international economic issues; deal with international economic policies including trade, investment, balance of payments, and finance as a coherent whole; (B) consistency between domestic and foreign economic policy; and (C) close coordination with basic foreign policy objectives. It is the further purpose of Congress to provide the Council with the opportunity to (A) investigate problems with respect to the coordination, implementation, and long-range development of international economic policy and (B) make appropriate findings and recommendations for the purpose of assisting in the development of a rational and orderly international economic policy for the United States.

CREATION OF COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

SEC. 102. There is created in the Executive Office of the President a Council on International Economic Policy (hereinafter referred to in this title as the "Council").

MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 103. The Council shall be composed of the following members and such additional members as the President may designate:

- (1) The President.
- (2) The Secretary of State.
- (3) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (4) The Secretary of Defense.
- (5) The Secretary of Agriculture.
- (6) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (7) The Secretary of Labor.
- (8) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget.
- (9) The Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.
- (10) The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.

The President shall be the Chairman of the Council and shall preside over the meetings of the Council; in his absence he may designate a member of the council to preside in his place.

DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL

SEC. 104. Subject to the direction of the President, and in addition to performing such other functions as he may direct, it shall be the duty of the Council to—

- (1) assist and advise the President in the preparation of the International Economic Report;
- (2) review the activities and the policies of the U.S. Government which indirectly or directly relate to international economics and, for the purpose of making recommendations to the President in connection therewith, consider with some degree of specificity the substance and scope of the international economic policy of the United States, which consideration shall include examination of the economic activities of (A) the various agencies, departments, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government, (B) the several States, and (C) private industry;
- (3) collect, analyze, and evaluate authoritative information, current and prospective, concerning international economic matters;
- (4) consider policies and programs for co-

a more consistent international economic policy, and make recommendations to the President in connection therewith.

(5) continuously assess the progress and effectiveness of Federal efforts to carry out a consistent international economic policy; and

(6) make recommendations to the President for domestic and foreign programs which will promote a more consistent international economic policy on the part of the United States and private industry. Recommendations under this paragraph shall include, but shall not be limited to, policy proposals relating to monetary mechanisms, foreign investment, trade, the balance of payments, foreign aid, taxes, international tourism and aviation, and international treaties and agreements relating to all such matters. In addition to other appropriate objectives, such policy proposals should be developed with a view toward—

(A) strengthening the United States competitive position in world trade;

(B) achieving equilibrium in international payment accounts of the United States;

(C) increasing exports of goods and services;

(D) protecting and improving the earnings of foreign investments;

(E) achieving freedom of movement of people, goods, capital, information, and technology on a reciprocal and worldwide basis; and

(F) increasing the real employment and income of workers and consumers on the basis of international economic activity.

REPORT

SEC. 105. (a) The President shall transmit to Congress within 60 days after the beginning of each regular session (commencing with the year 1973) a report on the international economic position of the United States. (Hereinafter called the "International Economic Report") which shall include—

- (1) information and statistics describing characteristics of international economic activity and identifying significant current and foreseeable trends and developments;
- (2) a review of the international economic program of the Federal Government and a review of domestic and foreign economic conditions and other significant matters affecting the balance of international payments of the United States and of their effect on the international trade, investment, financial, and monetary position of the United States; and

(3) a program for carrying out the policy declared in Section 101, together with such recommendations for legislation as he may deem necessary or desirable."

(b) The President may transmit from time to time to the Congress reports supplementary to the International Economic Report, each of which may include such supplementary or revised recommendations as he may deem necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes and policy objectives set forth in section 101.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF THE COUNCIL

SEC. 106. (a) The staff of the Council shall be headed by an Executive Director who shall be appointed by the President. It shall be the duty of the Executive Director to—

- (1) direct the activities of the Council staff,
- (2) develop the agenda and supporting materials for Council meetings and review all matters before the Council,
- (3) establish a work program, including topics and the selection of individuals to carry out particular assignments.

(b) (1) With the approval of the Council, the Executive Director may appoint and fix the compensation of such staff as he deems necessary, provided, however, that he may not fix the compensation of one officer at a rate or basic compensation not to exceed the rate now or hereafter provided for level IV of the

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Federal Executive Salary Schedule; and fix the compensation of two officers at rates of basic compensation not to exceed the rate now or hereafter provided for level V of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule;

(2) The staff of the Council shall be appointed subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(c) With the approval of the Council, the Executive Director may procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate now or hereafter provided for GS-18.

(d) Upon request of the Executive Director, the head of any Federal agency is authorized to detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of its personnel to the Council to assist it in carrying out its duties under this title.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 107. There is authorized to be appropriated each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. CASE, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. GRAVEL, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. MOSS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. PELL, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. HART, and Mr. JAVITS):

S.J. Res. 216. A joint resolution establishing a Commission on United States Participation in the United Nations. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, Senators CASE, MATHIAS, GRAVEL, CRANSTON, MOSS, HUGHES, COOPER, MUSKIE, HARTKE, PELL, HARRIS, TUNNEY, HART, and JAVITS, I introduce a joint resolution creating the Commission on United States Participation in the United Nations.

We introduce this measure because we feel that now, more than ever before in the 26 years since the founding of the United Nations, it is imperative that we be fully aware of the developments taking place and of the still unrealized potential of this organization to which the peoples of the world look for a better future. Only then can we accurately and fairly assess the job being done by the United Nations and our own implementation of the commitments we assumed under the Charter of the U.N., which we were the first to ratify following an overwhelming 89 to 2 approval by this body.

On July 9, 1970, in observance of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations, President Nixon established the President's Commission for the Observance of the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations. He called upon the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge and a group of distinguished Americans to hold hearings across the country and to report to him on their findings. The Congress was well and ably represented on the Commission by Senators AIKEN, COOPER, FULBRIGHT, and SPARKMAN and by Representatives GALLAGHER, LLOYD, and MORGAN, as well as our former colleague, the Honorable Bourke B. Hickenlooper.

Their report was published in the

as the Lodge Commission report, was submitted on April 28, 1971. It dealt with a broad spectrum of issues of vital importance to this country and to the United Nations and its member states. It made a total of 96 specific recommendations under the broad headings of "Peace, Security, and Strengthening International Law," "Economic, Social, and Environmental Issues," and "Organizational and Structural Reforms; U.S. and UN."

The Commission held hearings in many parts of the country to which many organizations and individuals presented testimony at great effort and no little cost. A working group of the Commission, under the very able leadership of Dean Francis O. Wilcox of the School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University, spent long hours assessing the testimony and formulating recommendations. Dr. Gerard J. Mangone, Executive Director, and Miss Anne P. Simons, Director of Research, contributed their unique qualifications to heading up a small staff which worked long hours in their State Department headquarters.

My point, Mr. President, is that the expectations engendered by the hearings of the Lodge Commission and the 96 recommendations which it made must not be permitted to die for lack of continuing attention and concern. We all know too well that the reports of commissions, no matter how well they work and how worthwhile their findings, are too often forgotten in the press of other concerns. This must not be allowed to happen to the impressive and constructive recommendations of this Commission on the United Nations. The world is too small, its problems too interrelated, and the hope for world order and justice under law too precious to neglect any avenue that may add to the growing effectiveness of the United Nations—the one organization that most embodies the hopes of the family of man.

Mr. President, during future consideration of the joint resolution which I am introducing for myself and my colleagues, I urge that the words of the remarkable report "To Save Succeeding Generations," submitted by Representative DANTE B. FASCELL and J. IRVING WHALLEY to the 91st Congress, second session, following their service as delegates to the 24th U.N. General Assembly, be kept firmly in mind:

As of now, the United Nations is neither the conscience of mankind, nor its spokesman. Rather, it serves as a mirror of the complex, disjointed, at times unpleasant reality which exists outside of it.

The fault, here, lies not with the institution but with those who made it what it is: the sovereign nations of this world, each governed by its own ambitions and fears, each jealous of the prerogatives of its independence.

The United Nations is uniquely their creature. It is neither more nor less than they have been willing to make of it.

The United States is one of the UN's members, partly responsible for this state of affairs. For although we have played a major role in founding this organization, and its subsequent experience, our policies have encouraged little real growth in the United

We have extolled the virtues of international cooperation and paid our assessments while withholding from the United Nations the full measure of political support which the organization needed in order to become an effective instrument of peace and progress in the world community.

We have supported the organization's right to express opinions on world problems but have not insisted that such declarations reflect a sense of responsibility, and have been guided by them only when it suited our purpose.

We have lectured the United Nations about fiscal responsibility while imposing on it burdens it was too young to bear and failing to establish, within our own government, a workable system of priorities to govern our participation in the international community.

We have done things which, in the perspective of the past 25 years, do not seem either very foresighted or consistent with the importance which we have publicly assigned to this organization.

Mr. President, if this Nation and its leaders are truly and forthrightly to participate in the improvement and modernization of the United Nations and to help it realize its untapped potential for peace and the lessening of tensions and the establishment of a worldwide rule of law and justice and freedom, we should be doing all we can to dramatize and to expand the American role in the organization and in its specialized agencies and in the International Court of Justice. We have a vast stake in the UN. It is in our highest national interest to firmly establish through the United Nations effective machinery which will guarantee justice and enforcement of contract in international obligations, justice in the peaceful settlement of disputes, justice in the enforcement of human rights, justice in the distribution and usage of the world's dwindling resources, and enduring peace through the impartial enforcement of disarmament agreements and the employment of disarmament agreements and the employment of United Nations peacekeeping forces against any violator.

The sponsors of this joint resolution believe that it will serve a very useful purpose to have an independent, permanent congressional-citizens commission to focus attention on the UN, on the specialized agencies, and on the World Court and our our participation or lack thereof in these vital multinational organizations. It is simply stating a fact of life to say that the Members of Congress and the appropriate committees of Congress and agencies of the executive branch are too often forced to deal with these organizations piecemeal and on an issue-by-issue basis as problems arise. We urgently need an agency which is removed from the inevitable pressures of decisionmaking and legislating and which can take a more dispassionate and detached approach to the broad picture and provide guidance and recommendations to those responsible for implementing U.S. policies and programs in this absolutely vital area.

The Commission on U.S. Participation in the United Nations, which this joint resolution will establish, should, in its first annual expenditure, pro-

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economic development which is aimed at avoiding or at the very least, minimizing the impact of economic disasters.

The situations—which exist today in communities like Los Angeles, Seattle, Detroit, Wichita, and others—demand immediate attention. The legislation which I report today is designed to provide that immediate attention to the immediate and pressing needs of individuals and families who are without jobs.

Mr. MONTROYA subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill which I previously introduced today dealing with the Disaster Relief Act of 1970 and the amendments thereto be referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUCKLEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

By Mr. BROCK (for himself, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 2394. A bill to establish an improved international economic policy structure in the Federal Government, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY ACT OF 1971

Mr. BROCK. Mr. President, last Wednesday I addressed this Chamber at length concerning the international financial position of the United States. I also suggested some possible solutions.

Regardless of the specific remedies used to solve our payments problem, our Government will need organizational reform and expert help in establishing and coordinating international economic policy. Through the systematic development of long-term U.S. Government policies, the strength of the dollar can be maintained and expert evaluation of various monetary mechanisms can be completed.

To maintain the strength of the dollar, to improve our economic policy structure and to provide for a coordinated Federal policy on matters affecting the U.S. balance of payments, I introduce today, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCHWEIKER), the International Economic Policy Act of 1971.

Title I of this act gives the short title, International Economic Policy Act of 1971 and a statement of purpose. Among these purposes are to assist in the better coordination and long-range development of all Government actions and policies affecting the balance of payments, trade, investment, and aid; and to provide the President with long-term analyses and expert advice on areas relating to the balance of payments.

Title II establishes by statute what the President has already done by administrative action. It establishes the Council on International Economic Policy in the Executive Office of the President. The Council's function is to be the same as contained in the President's announcement of January 19, 1971; namely, to aid in the coordination of all federally adopted policies dealing with the international economic policy of the United States.

Title III establishes the Foreign Economic Policy Board in the Executive Office of the President. This Board is to be made up of five individuals of professional excellence appointed for 7-year terms with no more than three from the same political party. This would assure the vital elements of continuity and bipartisanship. These experts will be under the direction of the President, with each President being able to choose his own chairman from among the members of the Board. The Board shall analyze all matters relating to the international economic policies of the United States. It will assist and advise the President on these matters and shall help the President in the preparation of the International Economic Report called for in title IV of this bill. In essence, this Board shall be the President's "Council of Economic Advisors" in the international field generally, and specifically where the U.S. balance of payments is concerned.

To assure maximum coordination with the Council of Economic Advisers and their objectives as outlined in the Employment Act of 1946, the Board will be required to maintain close contact with the Council of Economic Advisers. In addition, the Board is required to maintain close contact with the Federal Reserve Board and the National Security Council. The chairman, and one other member of the Board designated by the President, shall be ex officio members of the Council on International Economic Policy, thus assuring maximum cooperation between the Board and the coordinating Council.

A certain degree of presidential control is maintained over the Board by means of the Chairman who is appointed by the President. Yet, it is hoped that professional, academic, and business experience, of a bipartisan nature, will exist on the Board by virtue of its 7-year tenure. Lest this feature detract from this legislation, calculations show that all Presidents to the year 2036 would appoint at least three members of the Board except the Presidents taking office in 1977, 2005, and 2033, who would appoint only two new members during their term.

The purpose of this bill is to move the complicated international economic policy structure of the U.S. Government partly out of the political arena. We need an expert, analytical discussion of the problems facing the United States. Too often, one agency indicates one policy while another agency goes off on another track. Internationally, we must have one track on which all the "cars" of Government ride. The Board is to help the President lay the foundation—the track—while the Council will help the President keep the "cars" on the track as an intergovernmental coordinating mechanism.

The Board is required to file an annual report with the President by January 15 of each year.

Title IV requires the President to transmit to Congress, no later than March 1 of each year, an International Economic Report. This report is structured in H.R. 8180 and is intended to

act as a guide for the Federal Government and the Congress in establishing a measure of the demands on U.S. foreign exchange. It seeks honesty in the presentation of U.S. trade figures by requiring statistics both including and excluding Government-financed exports. In addition, it requires a review of foreign economic developments and actions by trading blocs and nations which might affect U.S. international receipts. The President retains the authority to classify, for national security reasons, certain information requested provided that he notifies the Congress of his reasons for doing so.

Finally, the President is given the option to use this report as a vehicle for his report to the Congress on U.S. foreign policy.

The International Economic Report is to be referred to the Joint Economic Committee for review. This committee is required to report to the Congress on its findings—a report similar to their review of the President's Economic Report—by May 1 of each year. In addition, the International Economic Report is to be referred to the banking committees of both Houses for further study of any recommendations affecting the value and stability of the dollar including any monetary mechanisms that may be developed.

Mr. President, after World War II we applied the lessons of the past to the challenges of the future by unifying—more or less—our Armed Forces and creating a National Security Council. The bill I am introducing is intended to apply the implications of the future to the organizations of today. Those implications add up to the preponderance of economic issues on the scales of national survival—and indeed, of the survival for the free world. We can do no less than to adapt our governmental structure to reflect this reality.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2394

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE; STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 101. This Act may be cited as the "International Economic Policy Act of 1971."

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

SEC. 102. (a) The purpose of this Act is to strengthen the machinery of the Federal Government in order to—

(1) assist in better coordination and long-range development of all Government actions and policies affecting United States international trade, investment, and aid;

(2) assist in the establishment of priorities in the expenditure of United States foreign exchange or dollars abroad for all purposes; and

(3) provide for the orderly, long-term analyses and development, on the basis of independent, expert advice, of all Federal policies related to the international economic position of the United States, including, but not limited to, policies relating to trade, foreign aid, United States direct investment in foreign countries, balance of payments, monetary policy, foreign tax treaties, international

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tourism and aviation, and international agreement affecting any such policy.

(b) The objectives of such policies should include, but not be limited to—

(1) strengthening the competitive position of the United States in world trade;

(2) balancing the international payment accounts;

(3) increasing exports of goods and services;

(4) protecting and improving the earnings of foreign investments, and

(5) achieving the free movement of people, goods, capital, information and technology on a reciprocal and worldwide basis.

TITLE II—COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNCIL

Sec. 201. There is established in the Executive Office of the President a Council on International Economic Policy (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") whose function shall be to assure coordination in the development and executive of all Presidentially-approved Federal policies affecting the international economic relations of the United States. The Council shall operate at the pleasure of the President and under such rules as he shall prescribe and shall be composed of such members as the President deems necessary, except that the Chairman and at least one other member designated by the President of the Foreign Economic Policy Board established under title III of this Act shall be an ex officio member of the Council.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND STAFF

Sec. 202. (a) The Council shall have a staff to be headed by an Executive Director who shall be appointed by the President. His duties shall be prescribed by the President.

(b) The Executive Director, subject to the direction of the Council, is hereby authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Council in connection with the performance of its functions.

(c) Section 5314 of title 5, United States Code (relating to level III of the Executive Schedule), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"(58) Executive Director, Council on International Economic Policy."

APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

Sec. 203. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

TITLE III—FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY BOARD

ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARD

Sec. 301. There is established in the Executive Office of the President a Foreign Economic Policy Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"). The Board shall be composed of five members who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, each of whom shall be a person who, as a result of his training, experience and attainments, is exceptionally qualified to analyze and interpret international economic developments, to appraise programs and activities of the Federal Government related to foreign economic policy, and to formulate and recommend foreign economic policy to strengthen the international financial and economic position of the United States with respect to those purposes enumerated in section 102(a) of this Act not more than three members shall be from the same political party. The President shall, from time to time, designate one of the members to serve as Chairman.

TERMS OF MEMBERS AND SALARY LEVELS

Sec. 302. (a) The members of the Board first appointed under section 301 shall be appointed for terms—

(1) one for a term of two years;

(2) one for a term of three years;

(3) one for a term of four years;

(4) one for a term of six years; and

(5) one for a term of seven years.

Each member thereafter appointed shall be appointed for a term of seven years commencing on the day after the expiration of the preceding term, except that a member appointed to an unexpired term shall be appointed for the remainder of that term.

(b) The Board shall meet at the call and under the direction of the Chairman.

(c) A quorum of the Board shall consist of three members. A vacancy shall not affect the power of the Board and shall be filled in the manner provided by section 301(d)(1). Section 5312 of title 5, United States Code (relating to level I of the Executive Schedule), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"(13) Chairman, Foreign Economic Policy Board."

(2) Section 5313 of such title (relating to level II of such schedule) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"(21) Members, Foreign Economic Policy Board."

EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL

Sec. 303. The Board is authorized—

(1) to appoint and fix the compensation of such specialists and other experts as may be necessary to assist the Board in carrying out its functions under this title, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapters III and VI of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that no rate of compensation may exceed the rate of basic pay received by an individual paid under level IV of the Executive Schedule contained in section 5315 of such title; and

(2) to appoint and fix the compensation of such other personnel as may be necessary to assist the Board in carrying out its functions under this title.

FUNCTIONS

Sec. 304. It shall be the function of the Board, under the direction of the President—

(1) to assist and advise the President in the preparation of the International Economic Report provided for under title IV of this Act;

(2) to gather timely and authoritative information concerning international economic developments and international economic trends, both current and prospective; to analyze and interpret such information for the purpose of determining whether such developments and trends are interfering, or are likely to interfere, with the United States foreign trade, travel, and investments, and other policies enumerated in section 102(a) of this Act; and to compile and submit to the President studies relating to such developments and trends;

(3) to establish priorities on the use of United States foreign exchange earnings consistent with a policy to maintain the strength of the dollar by increasing such earnings through recommended actions;

(4) to appraise the various programs and activities of the Federal Government for the purpose of determining the extent to which such programs and activities are contributing, and the extent to which they are not contributing, to the achievement of the objectives set forth in section 102(b) of this Act, and to make recommendations to the President with respect thereto;

(5) to develop and recommend to the President international economic policies to foster and promote United States international trade and investment; to further the purposes of the International Travel Act of 1958 (78 Stat. 1086) by encouraging travel through positive actions which will in-

crease the United States foreign exchange earnings; and to further the objectives set forth in section 102(b) of this Act; and

(6) to make and furnish such studies, reports and recommendations with respect to matters of Federal international economic policy and legislation as the President may request.

ANNUAL REPORT

Sec. 305. The Board shall make an annual report to the President by January 15th of each year concerning its activities during the preceding year.

CONSULTATION WITH OTHER GROUPS AND AGENCIES: UTILIZATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES PRIVATE RESEARCH AGENCIES, ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Sec. 306. (a) The Board may establish such advisory committees and may consult with such representatives of industry, agriculture, labor, consumers, State and local governments, and other groups, as it deems advisable.

(b) The Board shall, to the fullest extent possible, utilize the services, facilities, and information (including statistical information) of other Government agencies as well as of private research agencies, in order that duplication of effort and expense may be avoided.

(c) The Board shall have access to all information of the Federal agencies related to United States foreign trade and investment, and national employment related thereto, and to all information relating to the expenditure of foreign exchange or expenditure abroad of dollars by the Federal Government.

(d) The Board shall consult with all agencies of the Federal Government and any other individual or organization it deems necessary in the consideration of its recommendations to the President.

(e) The Board shall consult regularly with the National Security Council, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Council on International Economic Policy.

(f) The Board shall have access to all information of the Federal Government relating to the international monetary position of the United States including actions of the exchange stabilization fund and any information relating to any obligations of the Federal Government which involves guarantees or repayments in gold, foreign exchange, or the expenditure of dollars abroad.

SAFEGUARDING OFFICIAL INFORMATION

Sec. 307. The Board shall take all appropriate steps to safeguard confidential information as outlined in Executive Order 10501 (Nov. 5, 1953, 18 F.R. 7049), as amended, or as may from time to time be provided by the President.

AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS

Sec. 308. To enable the Board to exercise its powers and functions under this title, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary.

TITLE IV—INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC REPORT

REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT

Sec. 401. The President shall transmit to Congress not later than March 1 of each year a report on the international economic position of the United States during the preceding year (hereafter referred to as the "International Economic Report").

The Report shall set forth the following—

(1) a comprehensive foreign exchange budget for the Federal Government which shall include all foreign exchange received and expended during the previous year and all expected foreign exchange receipts and expenditures in the coming year divided so as to delineate separately all commercial transactions (including those proposed to government transactions) and all special financing trans-

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actions engaged in by the Federal Government which have the effect of reducing or increasing any measure of the balance of payments surplus or deficit. Such foreign exchange budget shall in no way limit the Federal Government in its expenditures abroad but shall be used for information purposes in establishing United States priorities in the use of foreign exchange and dollars abroad. In addition, the foreign exchange budget shall include, but not be limited to, a separate breakdown of the receipts and expenditures involved in United States aid to foreign countries and organizations (bilateral and multilateral), the actual dollar outflows and all income of United States direct private investment abroad, the receipts and expenditures on the United States international trade account (both excluding and including government-financed exports), the receipts and expenditures on the tourism account, and the receipts and expenditures on the service and capital accounts, so as to indicate the United States balance of payments position;

(2) a review of the priorities involved in the projected uses of United States foreign exchange and dollars abroad in all sectors, both government and private;

(3) a review of significant matters affecting the balance of payments and the international trade and investment position of the United States including, but not limited to, matters discussed and actions taken by international institutions and assemblies such as the United Nations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and under the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade;

(4) a review of foreign economic developments and actions by trading blocs and individual nations which appreciably affect the United States balance of payments, international trade and investment;

(5) a review of international monetary matters affecting the United States balance of payments and the strength of the dollar;

(6) a review of all significant matters affecting, or likely to affect, the United States balance of payments or the strength of the United States dollar abroad, including, but not limited to, the balance of payments effect of United States bilateral and multilateral aid (including any loss or gain in United States exports resulting from the use of any United States aid monies for procurement outside of the United States), international commodity agreements, and restrictions of trading blocs or nations on United States trade (including United States agricultural exports) and investments;

(7) a review of the net expenditure of foreign exchange or dollars abroad (exclusive of any special financial transactions) for the cost of United States peaceful defense forces and establishments and a review of any burden sharing provided by host nations to the foreign exchange costs involved.

(8) recommendations as to the positive actions, if any, that need to be taken to increase the foreign exchange earnings or foreign dollar earnings of the United States; and

(9) at the discretion of the President, a statement on the foreign policy of the United States. For national security reasons, the President may classify any information requested in paragraphs (2) through (8), but shall notify the Congress of his reasons for doing so.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTS

SEC. 402. The President may transmit from time to time to the Congress supplementary reports to the International Economic Report, each of which shall include such supplementary or revised recommendations as he may deem necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes and objectives declared in section 102 of this Act.

REFERRAL TO COMMITTEES

SEC. 403. The International Economic Report, and all supplementary reports transmitted under section 402 of this Act, shall, when transmitted to Congress, be referred to the Joint Economic Committee, the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, and the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee of the Senate. Such committees shall make a continuing study of matters relating to the International Economic Report and such supplementary reports.

REPORT BY JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

SEC. 404. As a guide to the committees of the Congress considering legislation relating to the International Economic Report, the Joint Economic Committee shall, not later than May 1 of each year (beginning with the year 1972), file a report with the Senate and House of Representatives containing its findings and recommendations with respect to each of the main recommendations made by the President in the International Economic Report, and from time to time make such other reports and recommendations to the Senate and House of Representatives as it deems advisable.

By Mr. MILLER (for himself and Mr. TOWER):

S. 2395. A bill to amend the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Republic of Mexico in the control and/or eradication of any communicable disease of animals in order to protect the livestock and poultry industries of the United States; and

S. 2396. A bill to amend the Act of July 6, 1968, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with Central American countries in the control and/or eradication of any communicable disease of animals in order to protect the livestock and poultry industries of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I introduce for myself and the senior Senator from Texas (Mr. Tower) two bills to amend various provisions of existing law in order to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with Mexico and the Central American countries in the control and eradication of any communicable disease of animals in order to protect livestock and poultry industries in the United States.

All of us are very much aware of the outbreak of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis. Since the first case of this disease was confirmed on July 9, over 1,300 horses have died and over 1,800 have been reported sick with the suspected VEE since the disease moved across the border from Mexico. Presently horses in 11 States from California to Florida are being vaccinated to establish a coast-to-coast barrier against the northward spread of this disease. Also, extensive mosquito spraying is being carried out to try to contain the spread of the disease.

Another disturbing piece of information to the livestock producers is that African swine fever has recently been found to be present in Cuba. This is a highly contagious animal disease for which there is no known vaccine or cure.

Under present law the Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to cooperate with Mexico and the Central American countries in carrying out measures

to eradicate or control certain animal diseases, but VEE and African swine fever are not included. It seems to me that the Department should have the authority to do all it can to prevent the spread of these diseases to the United States once they are detected in Mexico or Central America. The two bills I am introducing today would give the Department that authority. No effort should be spared to prevent the spread of the very dangerous African swine fever and hopefully cooperative programs with Mexico and Central America can accomplish this objective.

By Mr. COOK:

S. 2397. A bill to amend the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 in order to provide that the Federal share shall not exceed 70 percent of allowable project costs except with respect to landing aids. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COOK. Mr. President, the 91st Congress enacted H.R. 14465, the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-258). In the declaration of policy, the Congress stated—

That the Nation's airport and airways system is inadequate to meet the current and projected growth in aviation.

The Congress further declared—

That substantial expansion and improvement of the airport and airway system is required to meet the demands of interstate commerce, the postal service, and national defense.

These statements are as true today as they were a year ago. Under current law they will be just as valid, 5, 10 or even 20 years from now. The reason is simple—the States and municipalities cannot match the Federal funds available under this act on a 50-50 formula.

However, the act itself does provide exceptions to the 50-50 Federal-State matching formula. Projects in the Virgin Islands and in those States where the Federal Government owns at least 5 percent of the land may qualify for up to 75 percent of Federal funds. All States—and rightly so, I believe—are eligible to receive up to 82 percent of allowable costs for landing aids, such as land acquisition for the installation of approach light systems, centerline runway lighting and high density lighting. These Federal benefits should be extended.

Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill which would allow all States to receive up to 75 percent of Federal matching funds on approved airport development projects. This puts the primary burden of financial responsibility where it should be—on the Federal Government.

Aviation is not a State or local problem; it is truly a Federal one. Through the instrumentalities of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board, Air Transport is one of the most federally regulated industries in the country.

Also, the present matching fund formula makes even less sense when viewed in terms of other Federal programs. The Interstate Highway System is consistently matched 75 percent of Federal funds. Only last year the Congress increased the Federal share of noninterstate Federal

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92D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3351

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 14, 1972

Mr. Brock introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs

A BILL

To establish a Council on International Economic Policy, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SHORT TITLE

4 SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "International
5 Economic Policy Act of 1971".

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

7 SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this Act to provide for
8 closer Federal interagency coordination in the development
9 of a more rational and orderly international economic policy

TITLE I—COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC POLICY

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 101. The Congress finds that there are many activities undertaken by various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government which, in the aggregate, constitute the domestic and international economic policy of the United States. The Congress further finds that the objectives of the United States with respect to a sound and purposeful international economic policy can be better accomplished through the closer coordination of (A) domestic and foreign economic activity, and (B) in particular, that economic behavior which, taken together, constitutes United States international economic policy. It is therefore the purpose of this title to establish a Council on International Economic Policy which will provide for—

(A) a clear top level focus for the full range of international economic issues; deal with international economic policies including trade, investment, balance of payments, and finance as a coherent whole;

(B) consistency between domestic and foreign economic policy;

(C) close coordination with basic foreign policy objectives.

1 with the opportunity to (A) investigate problems with re-
2 spect to the coordination, implementation, and long-range
3 development of international economic policy, and (B) make
4 appropriate findings and recommendations for the purpose
5 of assisting in the development of a rational and orderly
6 international economic policy for the United States.

7 CREATION OF COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
8 POLICY

9 SEC. 102. There is created in the Executive Office of
10 the President a Council on International Economic Policy
11 (hereinafter referred to in this title as the "Council").

12 MEMBERSHIP

13 SEC. 103. The Council shall be composed of the fol-
14 lowing members and such additional members as the Presi-
15 dent may designate:

- 16 (1) The President.
- 17 (2) The Secretary of State.
- 18 (3) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- 19 (4) The Secretary of Defense.
- 20 (5) The Secretary of Agriculture.
- 21 (6) The Secretary of Commerce.
- 22 (7) The Secretary of Labor.
- 23 (8) The Director of the Office of Management
24 and Budget.

1 (9) The Chairman of the Council of Economic
2 Advisers.

3 (10) The Special Representative for Trade Nego-
4 tiations.

5 The President shall be the Chairman of the Council and
6 shall preside over the meetings of the Council; in his ab-
7 sence he may designate a member of the Council to preside
8 in his place.

9 DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL

10 SEC. 104. Subject to the direction of the President, and
11 in addition to performing such other functions as he may
12 direct, it shall be the duty of the Council to—

13 (1) assist and advise the President in the prepara-
14 tion of the International Economic Report;

15 (2) review the activities and the policies of the
16 United States Government which indirectly or directly
17 relate to international economics and, for the purpose of
18 making recommendations to the President in connection
19 therewith, consider with some degree of specificity the
20 substance and scope of the international economic policy
21 of the United States, which consideration shall include
22 examination of the economic activities of (A) the vari-
23 ous agencies, departments, and instrumentalities of the
24 Federal Government, (B) the several States, and (C)
25 private industry;

1 (4) consider policies and programs for coordinating
2 the activities of all the departments and agencies of
3 the United States with one another for the purpose of
4 accomplishing a more consistent international economic
5 policy, and make recommendations to the President in
6 connection therewith;

7 (5) continuously assess the progress and effective-
8 ness of Federal efforts to carry out a consistent inter-
9 national economic policy; and,

10 (6) make recommendations to the President for
11 domestic and foreign programs which will promote a
12 more consistent international economic policy on the part
13 of the United States and private industry. Recommenda-
14 tions under this paragraph shall include, but shall not be
15 limited to, policy proposals relating to monetary mecha-
16 nisms, foreign investment, trade, the balance of pay-
17 ments, foreign aid, taxes, international tourism and avia-
18 tion, and international treaties and agreements relating
19 to all such matters. In addition to other appropriate
20 objectives, such policy proposals should be developed
21 with a view toward—

22 (A) strengthening the United States competi-
23 tive position in world trade;

24 (B) achieving equilibrium in international pay-
25 ment accounts of the United States;

6

1 (C) increasing exports of goods and services;

2 (D) protecting and improving the earnings of
3 foreign investments;

4 (E) achieving freedom of movement of people,
5 goods, capital, information, and technology on a
6 reciprocal and worldwide basis; and

7 (F) increasing the real employment and in-
8 come of workers and consumers on the basis of
9 international economic activity.

10 REPORT

11 SEC. 105. (a) The President shall transmit to Congress
12 within sixty days after the beginning of each regular session
13 (commencing with the year 1973) a report on the inter-
14 national economic position of the United States (herein-
15 after called the International Economic Report) which shall
16 include:

17 (1) information and statistics describing character-
18 istics of international economic activity and identifying
19 significant current and foreseeable trends and develop-
20 ments;

21 (2) a review of the international economic program
22 of the Federal Government and a review of domestic
23 and foreign economic conditions and other significant
24 matters affecting the balance of international payments
25 of the United States and of their effect on the inter-

1 national trade, investment, financial, and monetary posi-
2 tion of the United States; and

3 (3) a program for carrying out the policy declared
4 in section 101, together with such recommendations for
5 legislation as he may deem necessary or desirable.

6 (b) The President may transmit from time to time to
7 the Congress reports supplementary to the International
8 Economic Report, each of which may include such supple-
9 mentary or revised recommendations as he may deem neces-
10 sary or desirable to achieve the purposes and policy objec-
11 tives set forth in section 101.

12 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF THE COUNCIL

13 SEC. 106. (a) The staff of the Council shall be headed
14 by an Executive Director who shall be appointed by the
15 President. It shall be the duty of the Executive Director to—

16 (1) direct the activities of the Council staff,

17 (2) develop the agenda and supporting materials
18 for Council meetings and review all matters before the
19 Council,

20 (3) establish a work program, including topics and
21 the selection of individuals to carry out particular
22 assignments.

23 (b) (1) With the approval of the Council, the Execu-
24 tive Director may appoint and fix the compensation of such

25 **Approved For Release 2005/11/23 : CIA-RDP80B01495R000200060009-8**
shall as he deems necessary: *Provided, however,* That he may

1 fix the compensation of one officer at a rate of basic compen-
2 sation not to exceed the rate now or hereafter provided for
3 level IV of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule; and fix
4 the compensation of two officers at rates of basic compensa-
5 tion not to exceed the rate now or hereafter provided for
6 level V of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule;

7 (2) The staff of the Council shall be appointed subject
8 to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing
9 appointments in the competitive service, and shall be paid
10 in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and sub-
11 chapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classifica-
12 tion and General Schedule pay rates.

13 (c) With the approval of the Council, the Executive
14 Director may procure temporary and intermittent services
15 to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of title 5,
16 United States Code, at rates not to exceed the daily equiva-
17 lent of the rate now or hereafter provided for GS-18.

18 (d) Upon request of the Executive Director, the head
19 of any Federal agency is authorized to detail, on a reim-
20 bursable basis, any of its personnel to the Council to assist
21 it in carrying out its duties under this title.

22 AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

23 SEC. 107. There is authorized to be appropriated each
24 fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out the
25 purposes of this title.